

State		CT	DE	FL	NJ	RI
Name of Plan		Conservation and Development Policies Plan for Connecticut	Delaware Strategies for State Policies and Spending	State Comprehensive Plan	New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan	Land Use 2025: Rhode Island State Land Use Policies and Plan
Date of Adoption of Statutes	When were statutes codified?	1971	1995	1985	1986	1985
Date of Adoption of Recent Plan	When was most recent plan released?	2005	2004	1986	2001	2006
Number of Pages	How long is the document?	117	114	19	359	156
Purpose of the Plan	Is the plan meant to guide state spending, affect development patterns, or guide local decisions about land use? Is it primarily a policy document?	The plan provides the policy and planning framework for administrative and programmatic actions of capital and operational investment decisions of state government.	The plan is intended to direct state investments, and is not a land use plan. The plan uses the strategies for state policies and spending as guidance for appropriate, cost-effective investments by the state government.	The plan is intended to provide long-range policy guidance for orderly social, economic, and physical growth of the state. The plan is intended to be direction setting, and the policies can be implemented only to extent that the legislature appropriates grants or other funding. The plan does not have regulatory authority or authorize the adoption of agency rules, criteria and standards not specifically authorized by the law.	Plan is used as a policy guide for municipal, county, and regional planning, state agency functional planning and infrastructure investment decisions. It is not intended to be used to formulate codes, ordinances, administrative rules or other regulations.	The plan articulates state's overarching goals, objectives and strategies to guide and coordinate the land use plans and regulations of municipalities and State agencies to direct good, strategic projects at both the state and municipal level.
Organization of Plan	How is plan organized? Temporally? Substantively? By goal or objective?	Organized by 6 growth management principles (below) with policies under each principle.	Organized by 7 topic areas: Coordinating Government, Directing Growth, Investing Tax Dollars Effectively, Improving Housing Choice, Preserving Delaware, Involving Citizens, and Promoting Sustainable Jobs.	Plan contains 25 goals (below), with policies under each goal.	Organized by 8 goals (below) and 19 policies, which guide the State Plan Policy Map.	Organized temporally: 1) Where are we and where are we going? 2) Where do we want to be in twenty years 3) What issues do we need to be concerned with about getting there 4) How do we get there? 5) What must be done to achieve our vision?
Goals, Principles or Strategies in State Plan	What are primary goals identified in the plan? What function do these goals serve?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Redevelop and revitalize regional centers and areas with existing or currently planned physical infrastructure 2. Expand housing opportunities and design choices to accommodate a variety of household types and needs 3. Concentrate development around transportation nodes and along major transportation corridors to support the viability of transportation options 4. Conserve and restore the natural environment, cultural and historical resources, and traditional rural lands 5. Protect and ensure the integrity of environmental assets critical to public health and safety 6. Promote integrated planning across all levels of government to address issues on a statewide, regional and local basis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct investment and future development to existing communities, urban concentrations, and growth areas 2. Protect important farmland and critical natural resources areas 3. Improve housing quality, variety, and affordability for all income groups 4. Ensure objective measurement of long-term community effects of land use policies, and infrastructure investments 5. Streamline regulatory processes and provide flexible incentives and disincentives to encourage development in desired areas 6. Encourage redevelopment and improve the livability of existing communities and urban areas, and guide new employment into underutilized commercial and industrial sites 7. Provide high quality employment opportunities for citizens with various skills levels to retain attract a diverse economic base 8. Protect the state's water supplies, open space, farmland, and communities by encouraging revitalization of existing water and wastewater systems and the construction of new systems 9. Promote mobility for people and goods through a balanced system of transportation options 10. Improve access to educational opportunities, health care and human services for all Delawareans 11. Coordinate public policy planning and decisions among state, counties and municipalities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children 2. Families 3. The Elderly 4. Housing 5. Health 6. Public Safety 7. Water Resources 8. Coastal and Marine Resources 9. Natural Systems and Recreational Lands 10. Air Quality 11. Energy 12. Hazardous and Nonhazardous Materials and Waste 13. Mining 14. Property Rights 15. Land Use 16. Urban and Downtown Revitalization 17. Public Facilities 18. Cultural and Historic Resources 19. Transportation 20. Governmental Efficiency 21. The Economy 22. Agriculture 23. Tourism 24. Employment 25. Plan Implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revitalize the state's cities and towns strategy 2. Conserve the state's natural resources and systems 3. Promote beneficial economic growth, development and renewal for all residents of New Jersey 4. Protect the environment, prevent and clean up pollution 5. Provide adequate public facilities and services at reasonable cost 6. Provide adequate housing at a reasonable cost 7. Preserve and enhance areas with historic, cultural, scenic, open and recreational value 8. Ensure sound and integrated planning and implementation statewide 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sustainable Rhode Island that is beautiful, diverse, connected and compact with a distinct quality of place in our urban and rural centers, and abundance of natural resources, and a vibrant sustainable economy 2. A state network of greenspaces and greenways that protects and preserves the environment, wildlife habitats, natural resources, scenic landscapes, provide recreation, and shapes urban growth 3. Excellence in community design: communities that are high quality, energy efficient, safe and healthful, distinct, diverse and aesthetically pleasing; communities that are rich in natural, historical, cultural, and recreational resources; communities that provide abundant economic opportunities. 4. First class supporting infrastructure that protects the public's health, safety and welfare, forest economic well being, preserve and enhances environmental quality, and reinforces the distinction between urban and rural areas 5. Implement and maintain the vision. Continue to support public stewardship for land use through strategic public investments in growth centers, land conservation, development, and enhanced planning capacity at the local and regional levels
Function of the Goals	Are the goals the goals of the state plan alone? Is there a relationship with local planning?	State plan is organized by the 6 growth management principles, which are intended to be prescriptive to municipalities and RPOs and incorporated into state agency decisions. Municipalities and RPOs are encouraged to address the principles in their plans.	Goals are the foundation of the overall Livable Delaware agenda and were embraced by Governor Minner's administration. The strategies guide state divisions and serve as the framework for state comments on local plans and land use decisions reviewed through the Preliminary Land Use Service (PLUS).	The goals constitute the required elements of local plans, which are reviewed by the Department of Community Affairs and also provide guidance to the state agencies in appropriating funds.	Plan is organized by the eight goals, and specific strategies to achieve goals are identified. Each goal also has a Vision of what conditions will be like in 2020 if the goals are achieved. State and regional functional plans must address goals. Goals are meant to provide guidance to county and municipal governments in drafting their plans.	Goals are identified with objectives and strategies, and lead agencies for achieving each goal. Goals do not play a major role in the organization of the plan, nor do they affect local planning.

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What are the relevant entities responsible for construction, adoption, oversight, and implementation of the plan?						
Advisory Council or Commission	<i>If present, what is the role of advisory council or commission?</i>	N/A	The Governor's Advisory Council on Planning Coordination ¹ , created by statute in 2001, guides the agenda of the plan, advising through development of the plan.	N/A	A 17 member State Planning Commission ³ prepares and adopts the State Plan.	The State Planning Council ² adopts the plan and reviews projects and programs for consistency with state plan. The Technical Committee of the State Planning Council ⁶ serves as the advisory council to agency staff during the preparation of the plan.
Cabinet	<i>If present, what is the role of cabinet?</i>	N/A	The Cabinet Committee on State Planning Issues ² (created by statute) approves the plan and advises the governor on land use planning, growth, and infrastructure investment policy issues.	N/A	Development Opportunities InterAgency Team ⁴ assists local officials and developers in bringing smart growth redevelopment projects to Planning Areas 1 and 2 and Designated Centers of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan.	N/A
Department or Office	<i>If present, what is the role of state planning department or office?</i>	The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) is responsible for creating and implementing the plan. OPM also reviews certain project applications for consistency with the plan.	The Office of State Planning Coordination (housed within the Office of Management and Budget) develops and implements the plan.	The Department of Community Affairs implements the plan by evaluating local plans along these goals and policies.	The Office of Smart Growth (within the Department of Community Affairs) implements the plan.	The Statewide Planning Program (within the Division of Planning, within the Department of Administration) prepares the plan.
Legislature	<i>If present, what is the role of the legislature?</i>	The General Assembly is directly involved in the preparation and adoption of the plan. The OPM reports annually to the Legislative Continuing Committee on State Planning and Development, which maintains oversight over the plan. The General Assembly has final approval authority over the plan.	No direct oversight of the plan.	The State Comprehensive Plan was passed by the legislature in 1986 as statutes is required by statute to be reviewed biennially by the legislature. By statute, the implementation of its policies require legislative action unless otherwise specifically authorized by the constitution or law.	No direct oversight over the plan.	No direct oversight over the plan.
Vertical Consistency	<i>What is the relationship of the state and the state plan to local plans? Is state review of local plans required? What is considered in this review? What tools of implementation does the state use to enforce the state plan?</i>	Local agencies can point out inconsistencies between state and local plans, but are not required to reconcile differences. Local plans are not reviewed by the state either for specific elements or for consistency with the state plan. The state provides grants to local governments to update plans, and the plans are then reviewed by regional planning organizations. While RPOs review local plans, the focus is on review rather than consistency.	Local governments are given financial incentives to plan, and can have their plans certified by the state. While plan certification is not required, it is strongly encouraged. Local governments do not receive technical assistance funding and state spending does not occur in areas without certified plans.	Local comprehensive plans must be consistent in with the regional plans. Regional policy plans must be consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan. Review of local plans is mandatory, and the state provides incentives to local governments typically to lower capacity rural counties and cities for innovative local planning efforts, typically in high capacity counties and cities. The state may also impose a development moratorium until the local government adopts an acceptable plan, or takeover local planning. The state may withhold CBDG funds if a plan is not certified.	The state uses an iterative public participation process called cross acceptance by which plan is vetted with local governments and revised. Comprehensive plans must be updated every 6 years and local governments are encouraged submit plans for plan endorsement by the Office of Smart Growth, which carries incentives both during the process and after endorsement. During the endorsement process, municipalities receive technical assistance funding. Upon receiving endorsement, municipalities are eligible for further financial incentives. It is through plan endorsement that the state hopes to increase the degree of consistency among plans and to facilitate implementation of these plans.	Municipal plans are required to be reviewed by the state for consistency with state goals and policies. The state plan then serves as a "Resource and Review Mechanism" for: proposals requesting federal funds, applications for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits, Environmental Impact Statements, R.I. Economic Development Corporation projects, projects being reviewed by the Energy Facility Siting Board, applications for various loans, grants, or other federal or state financing, rules and regulations promulgated by State agencies, and property leases and conveyances proposed before the State Properties Committee.
Horizontal Consistency	<i>What is the relationship of the state plan to state agencies? What implementation tools does the state use to enforce the state plan?</i>	Agency plans must be submitted to OPM for a review of conformity with the state plan. Certain types of state agency spending must be consistent with the Plan (acquisition and development over a certain threshold); Office of Policy and Management also advises the State Bond Commission on the allocation of state bonds in accordance with the plan. OPM integrates the plan into the office's planning and coordinating functions.	State agencies must prepare Livable Delaware Implementation Plans to show how their missions are carried out while fulfilling Livable Delaware strategies, in addition to identifying impediments to reaching goals and showing how budgeting planning will be done in accordance with the strategies.	State agency spending must be consistent with the plan to the extent authorized by the legislature. Agency functional plans must be consistent with the plan.	State agency functional plans incorporate guidelines and policies of state plan. State agencies were required to review existing programs to identify ways to achieve provisions of the state plan and implement programs in a manner consistent with the plan. The plans serve as a guide to when and where available state funds should be extended to achieve the goals of the State Planning Act. The annual capital improvement budget must be consistent with the goals and provisions of the plan.	State agency projects and activities are to conform to local plans that have received State approval. To implement the State Guide Plan, the document recognizes a need for a prioritized investment strategy for federal and state funding. (In the plan, this is identified of a strategy, but the plan does not explain how the state is doing this.) Implementation of strategies outlined in the plan are assigned to "lead agencies" and each strategy is classified as short term, long term or ongoing.
Map Construction and Use	<i>If there is a state plan map, how was it constructed? What data and criteria were used to delineate areas?</i>	Based on state and federal demographic data and also reflects local and regional plans and policies that most closely reflect the Map's definitional criteria. This criteria (listed in an appendix) defines the areas on the map.	Investment strategy levels area derived from spatial analysis of data from state, county and local agencies reflecting various aspects of land use policies and land use. Specifically, the map was constructed following analysis of development suitability for grids, as determined by a number of datasets. Intended to serve as a guide for state actions that might influence land use and development patterns. Map is not parcel based and not a land use plan.	N/A - no map	Lines are not correlated with or based on property lines, zoning lines or political boundaries. Planning Areas are based on explicit definitional criteria, but are finalized iteratively in the cross-acceptance process. Centers, environs, cores and nodes are designated during plan endorsement of local plans.	Rather than relying on a single map, the Rhode Island plan offers 4 scenarios based on land suitability and availability information (trend, centers and corridors, infill, and composite) in addition to a composite future land use map of municipal land use plans.) Of the scenarios, the Composite Scenario was endorsed. The State Planning Council made refinements to the Composite Scenario, creating the Future Land Use Map 2025.

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Categories on the Map	<i>What do states put on their maps?</i>	In order of relative priority for development and conservation, respectively, map categories include: Development Policies: regional centers, neighborhood conservation areas, growth areas, rural community centers. Conservation Policies: existing preserved open space, preservation areas, conservation areas, rural lands	Four levels of spending (I-IV) which differentiate the type of funding priorities in each area. Additionally included on the map: Area of Dispute, Area of Study, Environmentally Sensitive Development, Out of Play (publicly owned/legally restricted)	N/A	Seven Planning Areas appear on the map, and are defined according to specific definitional criteria explicitly outlined in the plan: PA1 - Metropolitan Planning Area; PA2-Suburban Planning Area; PA3-Fringe Planning Area; PA4-Rural Planning Area; PA4B-Rural/Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area; PA5-Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area; PA5B-Environmentally Sensitive/Barrier Islands Planning Area. Five Types of Centers: Urban Centers, Regional Centers, Towns, Villages, Hamlets. Pinelands Management Areas.	Future Land Use Map includes: Potential Future Land Uses - Development: Urban Growth Boundary, Urban Development, Sewered Urban, Centers, Planned and Proposed Future Rail Stations; Conservation: Conservation/Limited. Committed Use: Non-urban developed, Prime Active Farmland, Narragansett Indian Lands; Transportation: Rail Stations, Rail Lines, Interstate Highways, Other Highways, Airports; Conservancy: Major Parks & Open Space, Water Bodies, Wetlands.
Public Involvement	<i>What kind of public involvement is used? How is this incorporated into the plan?</i>	Regional public hearings prior to submission to legislature. The plan is also circled within state agencies and regional planning organizations prior to submission to the legislative.	For the 2001 plan, the state held 7 public meetings - two each in each of the 3 counties and one in the city of Wilmington to accept the public's comments. Comments also accepted in writing, through email and via a specially created form.	N/A - public involvement occurs in local planning, but not the State Comprehensive Plan	Preliminary plan undergoes unique process of "cross-acceptance" which is a collaborative, participatory process comparison of planning policies among governmental levels with the purpose of attaining compatibility between local, county and state plans. Changes are negotiated among the State Planning Commission, counties, and municipalities.	Telephone survey, televised town meeting, five Regional Planner workshops, interviews with planning leaders, Land Use 2025 Brainstorming Session assembling 60 planners for a brainstorming session
Special Notes	<i>Is there anything interesting or unique to the state plan process in this particular state?</i>	If the criteria defining a particular site changes subsequent to the Plan's adoption, a proposed project should be judged for consistency based on the most current data sources available at the time of evaluation. (Map is a living document)	Delaware also has a review process for developments of regional impact (Preliminary Land Use Service) which reviews developments with impact beyond local boundaries. Development proposals are considered for consistency with the state and local plan. In preparing the map, Delaware preformed Absorption Analysis to ensure the plan allows enough room to accommodate expected growth through 2030.	Explains that the plan should be applied when economically and environmentally feasible, not contrary to public interest, and consistent with the protection of private property rights.	Certain required assessments accompany the plan: analysis of alternative growth patterns, impact assessment, and infrastructure needs assessment. The plan includes indicators and targets to monitor progress in meeting State Plan Goals. There are 6 key indicators and targets and 27 additional indicators. Explicates that the benefits and burdens of implementing the plan should be equitably distributed among citizens of the state and when property owners or citizens are disadvantaged, the government should mitigate via compensation to ensure equity.	Four scenarios are constructed from a map based on Land Suitability Analysis, Land Availability Analysis, identification of land qualities and development constraints under then existing State Guide Plan policies, Land Intensity Potential Classification. . Rather than relying on a single map, the Rhode Island plan offers 4 scenarios (trend, centers and corridors, infill, and composite) in addition to a composite future land use map of municipal land use plans.) Of the scenarios, the Composite Scenario was endorsed. The State Planning Council made refinements to the Composite Scenario, creating Future Land Use Map 2025.

1- Delaware Advisory Council composition: A Chair appointed by the Governor (Lt. Governor John Carney), Chair of Cabinet Committee on State Planning Issues, County Administrator or County Executive for each county, President or designee of Delaware League of Local Governments, co-chairs of Joint Bond Bill Committee, eight members appointed by the Governor representing: agriculture, homebuilders, business, real estate and development, environmental interests, community development, historic preservation, and civic associations, Secretaries of Transportation, Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Agriculture and the Director of Economic Development

2- Delaware Cabinet Committee on State Planning Issues is composed of the Secretary of the Natural Resources and Environmental Control, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Delaware Economic Development Office and others the Governor may designate.

3- New Jersey State Planning Commission is composed of: the State Treasurer and four other cabinet members to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor; two other members of the executive branch of State government to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor; public members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, and of whom at least one shall be a professional planner. Local government and public members are appointed by the Governor and approved by the Legislature for three year terms.

4 - Development Opportunities InterAgency Team is comprised of eight state agencies including transportation, Board of Public Utilities, Economic Development Authority, Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, Commerce, Environmental Protection, New Jersey Transit, New Jersey Redevelopment Authority, Office of Economic Growth and Community Affairs.

5 - Rhode Island State Planning Council includes: The director of the Department of Administration as chairperson; the director of the Policy Office in the office of the Governor, as vice-chairperson; the governor, or his or her designee; the budget officer; the chairperson of the Housing Resources Commission; the Chief of Statewide Planning, as secretary; the president of the League of Cities and Towns or his or her designee and one official of local government, who shall be appointed by the governor from a list of not less than three (3) submitted by the Rhode Island League Cities and Towns; and the executive director of the League of Cities and Towns; one representative of a nonprofit community development or housing organization; four (4) public members, appointed by the governor; two (2) representatives of a private, nonprofit environmental advocacy organization, both to be appointed by the

6 - Rhode Island State Planning Council Technical Committee parallels that of the State Planning Council, with representatives of state agencies, local governments, citizens from different areas of the state, and federal advisory members. The Chief of Statewide Planning serves as Secretary. The committee is intended to insure representation of diverse interests and views in the Statewide Planning Program's activities.